

AMENDMENT

IN THE SPECIFICATION:

Paragraph beginning at line 10 of page 13 has been amended as follows:

Figures 1A-1C show mapping of the prostate specific membrane antigen gene to chromosome 11p. **Figure 1A** shows PCR amplification of the PSMA promoter region reported by [9]. **Figure 1B** shows amplification using primers to exon 16 of the PSMA gene. **Figure 1C** shows amplification using primers to intron 6 of the PSMA gene. Genomic is normal human DNA, the subsequent 3 lanes used human-hamster hybrid DNA containing the indicated chromosomes. Hamster refers to the parental DNA. Panels A-C clearly show exonic and intronic duplication of the PSMA gene on 11p and 11q, but only 11p contains the prostate specific membrane antigen promoter region.

Paragraph beginning at line 9 of page 14 has been amended as follows:

Figures 4A and 4B show the alignment between prostate specific membrane antigen protein (SEQ ID No. 4) and PSMA-like protein (SEQ ID No. 2).

Paragraph beginning at line 16 of page 35 has been amended as follows:

To map the human PSMA gene and resolve the controversy regarding its true location (11p versus 11q), a number of primer pairs were designed with homology to various regions of the PSMA gene, including introns. These primers were then used to amplify DNA from the NIGMS somatic cell hybrid mapping panel which consists of a hybrid

containing chromosome 11, one containing chromosome 11p, one containing 11q and a hamster parental line. While the amplified regions of exon 16, intron n-o (primers used to correspond to nt 54278-54536 in the PSMA genomic sequence and encompass exon 15 of the PSMA gene) and intron 6 are found on both chromosome 11p and 11q, the promoter region of the PSMA gene is only amplified from the hybrid containing chromosome 11p (see Figures 1A-1C). The fact that intron sequences are present also confirms that the gene on chromosome 11q is not a pseudogene, but in fact, a gene duplication.

Paragraph beginning at line 9 of page 45 has been amended as follows:

PSMA-like gene was isolated from a liver library and sequenced. The complete sequence is shown in SEQ ID No. 1, whereas the predicted amino acid sequence of PSMA-like protein is shown in SEQ ID No. 2. The alignment between PSMA and PSMA-like proteins are shown in Figures 4A and 4B. It seems that the PSMA-like starts transcribing in the middle of intron 6 (compared to PSMA). It therefore, results in a smaller protein, which is significantly different from PSMA. The similarity of the homologous regions of the two genes is around 98% at the amino acid level. PSMA-like protein will be tested for enzyme activity.